PROSODIA CONSTRUED,

AND

The meaning of the most difficult words therein contained, plainly illustrated;

BEING

An addition to the construction of *LILIE*'s Rules, and of like necessary use.

By *Barnab. Hampton.*

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PROSODIA CONSTRUED.

PRosodia *Prosodie* (*that is to say, that part of Grammar, which teacheth the ght accenting or tuning of e syllables of words, and so the quantity of syllables,* Holioke *writes:*) est *is* pars *that part* quæ *which* adit *teaches* pronunciati- nem rectam *the right pro- nciation* vocum *of words:* citur Latinè *it is called in atin* [*after the Latin man- r*] accentus *the accenting or right toning of*] *words pronunciation.* Autem d Prosodia *Prosodie* di- ditur *is divided* in Tō m *into the tone* [*or ne,*] Spiritum *the brea- ing* [*in pronunciation,*] empus *the time,* [*that is say the time for pronun- ation of a long syllable or a short.*] Tonus *the tone, or tune* est *is* lex *a law* vel *or* nota *a note* [*or mark*] quâ *whereby* syllaba *a syllable* in dictione *in a word* elevatur *is lifted up* vel deprimitur *or is pressed down.* Autem *and* tonus *the tone* est *is* triplex *three- fold* Acutus *sharp* [*or lifted up*] Gravis *Grave* [*great or pressed down,*] Circum- flexus *the circumflex* [*or bow- ed about accent, or both lifted and pressed down after* Ra- mus, *after others lifted up like the acute accent.*] Tonus acu- us *th acut* [*or sharp*] *accent* est *is* virg la obliqua *an o- verthwart stroke* [*or dash*] a- scendens *ascending* [*or going*] in dextram *up towards the right hand* sic *aft r this fashi- on* [ ]. Gravis *the grave* [*or pressed down accent or tone*] est *is* virgula obliqua *an o- verthwart dash* [*or stroke*] de- scendens *de cending* in dex-

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cram *towards the right hand* ad hunc modum *after this manner* [ˊ] Circumflexus *the circumflex accent* [*or that accent which being bowed about, is both lifted up and pressed down,*] est *is* quiddam conflatum *a certain thing composed* [*or made*] ex utrisque *of them both*, hâc figurâ *of this figure or fashion* [ˆ] Etiam *also* Apostrophus addatur huc *may be added hither* qui *which* est *is* quædam pars circuli *a certain part of a circle* apposita *set to* in summo literæ *on the top of the letter*, quam pinges *which you shall describe* sic *after this fashion* [᾽] Ostenditur hâc notâ *it is shewed by this note or mark* [*or this note sheweth*] vocalem ultimam *the last vowel* dictionis *of the word* deesse *is wanting* [*or to be wanting:*] ut *as*, Tanton' me crimine dignum dixisti? pro tantone. Ne *what* dixisti me, dignum *hast thou said that I am worthy of* tanto crimine *so great blame*? Sunt *there be* spiritus duo *two breathings* [*thorow the throat in pronunciation, like the Hebrew guttural letters,* עחרא] Asper *the rough* [*or harsh breathing,*] & *and* lenis *the mild* [*or smooth:*] Asper *the harsh* [*or rough breathing in pronunciation*] quo *whereby* syllaba aspirata *an aspirated syllable* [*or a syllable of harsh pronunciation*] profertur *is pronounced*: ut *as*, homo *a man or woman*, honor *honour*. Lenis *the mild*, quo *whereby* syllaba *a syllable* profertur *is pronounced* [*or uttered*] citra aspirationem *without harsh breathing in pronunciation*: ut *as*, Amo *I love*, Onus *a burthen*.

Regula prima the first rule *Tonorum* of accents.

Dictio brevis *a short word* monosyllaba *being of one syllable*, aut longa *or a long one* positione *by position*, acuitur *is made acute*; ut *as*, mel *honey*, fel *gall*, pars *part*, pax *peace*. Longa naturâ *a long word by nature* circumflectitur *is made circumflex*, [*or circumflexed:*] ut *as*, spês *hope*, flôs *a flower*, sôl *the Sun*, thûs *frankincense*. rûs *the country*. In dissyllabâ dictione *in a word of two syllables* si *if* prior *the former* fuerit longa *shall be long* naturâ *by nature*, posterior *the latter* brevis

brevis *short*, prior *the former* circumflectitur *is circumflexed*: ut *as*, Lûna *the Moon*, Mûsa *a song*. Acuitur *it is made acute* [*or lifted up*] in cæteris *in other words*: ut *as*, citus *quick* [*or swift*,] látus *broad*, sólers *subtle* [*or cunning*.] Si *if* dictio polysyllaba *a word of many syllables* habet *hath* penultimam *the last syllable saving one* longam *long*, acuit eandem *it maketh the same acute*, [*or lifts it up*:] ut *as*, libértas *liberty*, penátes *heathenish household gods*. Sin *but if* habet *it have* penultimam *the last syllable saving one* brevem *short*, acuit antepenultimam *it maketh the syllable before the last save one acute*, [*or lifts it up*:] ut *as*, Dóminus *a Lord*, Póntifex *an Archbishop or Prelate*. Composita *words compounded* à *of* facio *the word* facio *to do* excipiuntur *are excepted*; ut *as*, benefácis *thou dost well*, malefácis *thou dost evil*, calefácit *it maketh hot*, frigefácit *it maketh cold*. At si *but if* penultima [*understand the word* syllaba *syllable*] *the last syllable save one* fuerit longa *shall be long* natura *by nature*, & *and* ultima *the last syllable* brevis *short*, penultima *the last syllable save one* circumflectitur *is circumflexed*: ut *as*, Românus *a Roman*. amâtor *a lover*. Composita *the compound words*, à *of* fis *thou art made or done* & *and* fit *he is made or done* acuunt *do lift up* ultimam *the last syllable*: ut *as*, malefit *it is ill done*, calefit *it is made hot*, benefit *it is well done*, satisfit *it is satisfied*. Quia *because* hodie *at this time*, [*or in this age*] propter imperitiam *for the unskilfulness* hominum *of men* circumflexus *the circumflex accent* vix discernitur *is scarcely discerned* [*or distinctly known*] ab acuto *from the acute accent* prolatione *in pronunciation*; Grammatici *Grammarians* confuderunt *have moved without all order* [*or have used promiscuously or in common*] circumflexum *the circumflex accent* cum acuto *with the acute accent* [*that is to say in respect of the tone or sound. otherwise they are not used promiscuously*] Sunt *there are* quinque *five things* quæ *which* pertubant *do very much trouble* regulas tonorum *the rules of the accents*, differentia *the difference* transponit *transposeth* [*or removeth*]

moveth] tonum the [tone or] accent: ut as una together adverbium an adverb acuit ultimam makes the last syllable acute [or lifts it up] ne videatur that it may not seem esse to be nomen a noun. Sic so eò thither, aliò to another place, aliquò somewhither, continuò by and by [forthwith] sedulò diligently, porrò moreover, fortè by chance, quà which way, aliquà by some way, nequà lest any way, illò thither, falsò falsly, citò quickly, ferè almost, planè manifestly [or plainly] & alia and others id genus of that kind: putà the word putà pro for sicut, ponè pro for post afterward, coràm in presence, circùm on every part, aliàs elsewhere, or otherwise, palàm openly ergò this word ergò therefore conjunctio a conjunction, sed but ergò pro for causa a cause circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut as, venimus we came illius ergò for his sake [or cause]. Igitur therefore hæc omnia all these, sicut Græca acuti sona like as Greek words of an acute sound [or accent] quidem indeed acuuntur are sounded acute [or are lifted up] in fine sententiarum in the end of sentences, verò but in consequentia verba among words following [them] gravantur they are [sounded or] made grave tones [or pressed down.] Sic so causa differentiæ [for the cause of difference or] for difference sake, antepenultima the last syllable save two sustenditur is lifted up in his in these. Dehinde afterward, proinde therefore, perinde even as, aliquando sometimes, nequando lest at any time, hujusq; and of this sort, alonge far off, delonge from a far, deinceps afterward, duntaxat only, deorsum downward, quapropter wherefore, quinimo but that more is, enimverò forsooth, propemodum almost [in a manner] admodum very much [yea,] affabre workmanlike [cunningly,] interea loci in the mean while, nihilominus yet nevertheless, paulominus a little less [somewhat less,] cùm when non sunt they are not orationes diversæ diverse speeches, uti sunt as are pube tenus up to the middle, crurum tenus up to the shanks: enim for non sunt compositæ they are not compound words, velut as, hactenus [thus far] hitherto, quatenus how far,

[so

[*so far as*] & *and* reliqua *the rest* ejus generis *of that kind* [*or sort.*] Transpositio *transposition* [*or removing of words*] invertit tonum [*turns or*] *changeth the* [*tone or*] *accent*, id quod *that which* venit *comes* in usu *in use* in præpositionibus *among prepositions*, quæ *which* postpositæ *being set after* gravantur *are made grave tones*: ut *as*, Per transtra *through the seats* & *and* remos *oars or rowers*. Imperium *the rule* [*or government*] *is* te penes *in the power of thee*. Attractio *attraction* [*or drawing together*] mutat tonum *changeth the accent*, cum *when* conjunctio inclinativa *an enclitical conjunction* [*or a conjunction that gives his accent to the last syllable of the word before it*] sequitur *followeth* post vocabulam aliquod *after any word*: ut *as*, que *and* [*or both,*] ne *whether*, vel *or* [*or either.*] Enim *for* hæ particulæ *these particles* attrahunt *do draw* accentum *the accent* [*or tune*] syllabæ præcedenti *to the syllable before going* que *and* acuunt eam *do make this syllable acute*, [*or lift it up:*] ut *as*, Liminaq; *both the thresholds* [*by Synechdoche the Temple*] que *and* laurus *the laurels* dei *of* [*the feigned god*] *Apollo*: [*It may be construed,*] Que *both* lumina *the lights* laurúsque *and the laurels* dei *of God*: Sic so Dum, sis, nam, parenca *are things added*. Autem *but* ubi *where* est *there is* manifesta compositio *a manifest composition*, tonus *the accent* non variatur *is not varied*: ut *as*, Dénique *finally*, útique *verily*, ítaque *therefore*, úndique *on every side*, hiccine *is this he*? & *and* hujusmodi *of this sort*. Tamen *notwithstanding* ubíque servat *keepeth* tonum *the accent* sui temporis *of his time*, & *and also* ubívis. Concisio *the cutting* [*short*] transfert *conveighs over* tonum *the accent* cùm *when* dictiones *words* castrantur *are cut short* per Syncopen *by the figure Syncope*, aut *or* Apocopen *Apocope*; tunc enim *for then* retinent *they retain* [*or keep*] tonum *the accent* dictionis integræ *of the whole word*: ut *as*, Virgíli, Valéri, Mercúri. pro *instead of* Virgilii, Valerii, Mercurii. Sic *also* quædam nomina *certain nouns* & *and* pronomina *pronouns* syncopata *cut short*

by syncope circumflectunt ultimam *do circumflex the last syllable*; ut *as*, Arpinâs *one of Arpinum*, Ravennâs *one of Ravenna*, nostrâs *of our countrey or sect*, cujâs *of what countrey or sect*, &c. *and so forth*. Sic *likewise* donec *until* à *of* donecum Sic *so* hûc *hither*, illûc *thither*, isthûc *thither*, adhûc *yet, hitherto*, &c. *and so forth*, pro *for* hucce *hither*, illucce *thither*, &c. Et *and* composita *compound words* à *of* dic, duc, fac, ut *as*, benedîc *bless thou*, reduc *bring (again or) back again*, calefac *make hot or warm*. Idioma *the idioms* hoc est *that is*, proprietas linguæ *the propriety of the tongue* variat *changeth* tonum *the accent*, adeò ut *so that* si *if* Græcæ dictiones *Greek words* veniãt integræ ad nos *do come wholly or purely unto us* servant tonum suum *they keep their own accent*: ut *as*, Simois *a River in Troy*, Periphas *a man's name in Virgil*, acuunt penultimam *they make the last syllable saving one acut* [*or lifted up*:] at *but* facta Latina *being made Latin words* elevant ante penultimam *they lift up the syllable before the last saving one*, quia *because* corripiunt *they make short* penultimam *the last syllable saving one*. Autem *but* quæ *words which* prorsus fiunt *are made altogether* Latina *Latin words* servant quoque *they do keep also* tonũ Latinũ *the Latin accent*: ut *as*, Geórgica, Bucólica, antepenultimâ acutâ *the last syllable saving two being acute* licet *although* apud Græcos *among the Greeks* habeant *they have* tonum *the accent* in ultima *on the last syllable*: ut *as*, Georgica. Sic & *so also* comœdia, tragœdia, sophia, symphonia recipiunt *receive or have* tonum *their accent* in antepenultima *on the last syllable saving two*, licet *although they have it* in penultima *on the last syllable save one* in suâ lingua *in their own tongue*. Porrò *moreover*, si *if* tonus proprius *the proper accent* vocis peregrinæ *of a strange word* ignoretur *be unknown* tutissimum fuerit *it shall be a most safe thing* enunciare illam *to pronounce that word* juxta Latinum accentum *according to the Latin accent*. Syllabæ communes *common syllables* in prosa oratione *in prose, or words not composed in metre*, semper corri-

corripiuntur *are always made short*: ut *as*, célebris *famous*, cáthedra *a seat or chair*, mediocris *indifferent or mean*.

HActenus *hitherto* de tonis *of the accents* & *and* spiritibus *breathings in pronunciation*, deinceps *henceforth or from henceforth*) adjiciemus *we will add* pauca *a few things* de tempore syllabarum *concerning the time of syllables* & ratione *and the form* carminis *of a verse*. Tempus *the time* est *is* mensura *the measure* syllabæ pronunciandæ *of a syllable to be pronounced (or of pronouncing a syllable)* Syllaba brevis *a short syllable* est *is* unius temporis *of one time*, verò *but* longa *a long syllable* duorum *is of two times*. Tempus breve *a short time* notatur *is noted* sic *thus (or after this fashion)* [◡.] Autem *but* longum *a long time* sic *thus* [-.] ut *as for example*, tērrā *the earth*. Pedes *feet* fiunt *are made* ex syllabis dispositis *of syllables disposed* justo ordine *in a just (or right) order*. Autem *and* pes *a foot* est *is* constitutio *the setting (or placing) together* duarum syllabarum *of two syllables* vel *or* plurium *of more* ex certa observatione *according to the certain observation* temporum *of the times, or measures of the syllables*. Alii pedum *some of the feet* disyllabi *are of two syllables*, alii *others* trisyllabi *are feet of three syllables*. Autem *but* non multum attinet *it doth not much appertain* ad hoc nostrum institutum *to this our purpose (or instruction)* differere *to reason* de tetrasyllabis *concerning feet of four syllables*. Disyllabi *feet of two syllables* sunt *are* Spondæus, ut *as for example*, – – virtus *vertue*; Pyrrichius, ut *as*, ◡◡ Deus *God*; Trochæus, ut *as*, –◡ Panis *bread*; Iambus, ut *as*, ◡– amans *loving*. Trisyllabi *feet of three syllables* sunt octo *are eight*. Molossus, ut *as*, – – – magnates *Noblemen or States*; Tribrachus, ut *as*, ◡◡◡ Dominus *a Lord*; Dactylus, ut *as*, –◡◡ scribere *to write*; Anapæstus, ut *as*, ◡◡– pietas *godliness*; Bacchius, ut *as*, ◡–– honestas *honesty*; Antibacchius, ut *as*, ––◡ audire *to hear*, Amphimacer, ut *as*, –◡– charitas *charity*; Amphibrachus, ut *as*, ◡–◡ venire *to come*. Porrò *moreover*, pedes

des *feet* concinnati *trimmed (or well composed)* justo numero *in a just or lawful number* atque ordine *and order* constituunt carmen *compose (or make) a verse.* Enim *for* carmen *a verse* est *is* oratio *a speech* constricta *bound* justo atque legitimo numero *to a just and lawful number* pedum *of feet.* Imprimis *first of all,* componituro carmen *he that is to compose a verse* discendum est *must learn* metiri ipsum *to measure it* ritè *truly (or well)* pedibus *by the feet,* quam *which* vocant *they call* scansionem *scanning.* Autem *and* scansio *scanning* est *is* legitima commensuratio *a lawful measuring together (or measuring)* carminis *of a verse,* in singulos pedes *into every one (or each one) of the feet.* Synalœpha, Eclipsis, Synæresis, Diæresis, & *and* Cæsura accidunt *do happen* scansioni *to scanning (or lawful measuring of a verse by the feet)* Synalœpha est *is* quædam elisio *a certain striking out* vocalis *of a vowel* ante alteram *before another* in diversis dictionibus *in divers words:* ut *as,* Crastina vit' *to morrow's life* est *is* nimis sera *too late,* viv' *live* hodie *to day.* Autem *and* sit *it is made* interdum *sometime* in his dictionibus *in these words:* ut *as,* Dii *heathenish gods,* Diis *to, (from, by, or with,) those gods,* iidem *the same,* deinde *afterward,* deinceps *afterward (or furthermore)* semianimis *half dead,* semihomo *half a man,* semiustus *half burnt,* deest *he (or it) is wanting,* deero *I shall be wanting,* deerit *he (or it) shall be wanting,* & similia *and such like words.* At *but* heu & *and* ô nunquam intercipiuntur *are never taken away.* Eclipsis est *is* quoties *as often as* m *the letter m* cum sua vocali *with his vowel* perimitur *is taken away,* proximâ dictione *the next word* exorsâ *beginning (or when the next word beginneth)* à vocali *with a vowel:* ut *as,* Monstr', horrend', inform', ingens; cui lumen ademptum: pro *for* monstrum, horrendum, &c. *and so forth:* O ingens, horrendum, informe monstrum, *O huge, horrible, deformed (or ill favour'd) monster,* cui *from whom* lumen ademptum *his eye was taken,*

(Or

(or whose eye was put out.) Synæresis est is contractio the contraction (or drawing together) duarum syllabarum of two syllables in unam into one: ut as, Seu or alvaria the hives texta fuerint have been (or were) framed lento vimine with a soft (or tender) twig: pro for alvearia. Diæresis est is ubi when (or where) duæ syllabæ two syllables fiunt are made ex una dissecta of one syllable cut asunder (or parted:) ut as, Debuerant they ought evolüisse to have unwound fusos suos their spindles: pro for evolvisse. Cæsura est is cùm when post pedem absolutum after a perfect foot syllaba brevis a short syllable extenditur is made long in fine dictionis in the end of a word. Species Cæsuræ the kinds of Cæsura sunt are Triemimeris a triemimer (as though you should say, The division or the half of three feet) [subaudi understand thou constans consisting] ex pede of a foot & and syllaba a syllable: Inhians pectoribus be much coveting the breast; consulit takes counsel [divination] from exta the entrals spirantia yet living. Penthemimeris a Penthemimer ex duobus pedibus [consists] of two feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Amor love vincit overcometh omnia all things, & nos cedamus and let us yield [give place] amori to love Hepthemimeris an Hepthemimer ex tribus pedibus of three feet & syllaba and a syllable, ut as Ostentans boasting of artem his skill [or cunning] que and pariter also [or likewise] arcum sonantem his sounding bow. Enneëmimeris an Enneemimer constat consisteth ex quatuor pedibus of four feet & syllaba and a syllable: ut as, Ille he fultus having born up latus niveum his side white like snow molli hyacintho with soft crowtoes, [being a purple coloured flower.]

De generibus concerning the kinds *Carminum* of Verses.

GEnera Carminum the kinds of verses de quibus concerning which decrevimus we have determined [or purposed] tractare potissimum to entreat of principally

pally hoc loco *in this place,* sint *are* Heroicum *the Heroick verse, wherein the deeds done by noble men are set down with praise.* Elegiacum *the Elegiack verse, wherein lamentable matters are set forth,* Asclepiadæum *the Asclepiade* [*or the verses whereof Asclepiades was the first Author*] Sapphicum *the Sapphick.* Phaleucicum *the Phaleucick,* [*or the verse whereof Phaleucius was the first Author*] Iambicum *the Iambick verse.* Carmen Heroicum *an Heroick verse,* quod idem *which same verse* dicitur Hexametrum *is call'd an Hexameter,* quidem *indeed* constat *consisteth* sex pedibus *of six feet* numero *in number,* verum *but* duobus *of two feet* genere *in kind,* dactylo *a dactyle,* & spondæo *and a spondee.* Quintus locus *the fifth place* vendicat *claims* peculiariter *properly* dactylum *a dactyle* sibi *to it self,* sextus *the sixth place claims* spondæum *a spondee;* reliqua *the rest,* hunc vel illum *this foot or that* prout volumus *even as we will:* ut *as,* Tityre *O Tityrus,* tu *thou* recubans *lying at rest* sub tegmine *under the covering* patulæ fagi *of a broad or wide spreading beech-tree.* Spondæus *a spondee* reperitur aliquando *is found sometime* etiam in quinto loco *even in the fifth place:* ut *as,* chara soboles *O dear off-spring* Deûm *of the gods,* magnum incrementum *the great increase* Jovis *of Jupiter.* Ultima syllaba *the last syllable* cujusque versus *of every verse* habetur communis *is accounted common.* Carmen Elegiacum *an Elegiack verse* quod & *which also* habet *hath* nomen *the name* Pentametri *of a Pentameter,* constat *consisteth* è duplici Penthemimeri *of a double Penthemimer,* quarum *of which* prior *the former* comprehendit *comprehends or contains* duos pedes *two feet,* dactylicos *being dactyles,* spondaicos *spondees* vel *or* alterutros *either of them,* cum syllaba longa *with a long syllable;* altera etiam *also the other* [*Penthemimer*] *contains* duos pedes *two feet,* sed *but* omnino dactylicos *always* [*or altogether*] *dactyles,* item *also* [*or likewise*] cum syllaba longa *with a long syllable;* ut *as,* Amor *love* est *is* res *a thing* plena

na *full* solliciti timoris *of pensive or careful fear.* Carmen Asclepiadæum *an Asclepiade verse* constat *consists* ex Penthemimeri *of a Penthemimer,* hoc est, *that is to say,* spondæo *of a spondee* & *and* dactylo *a dactyle* & *and* syllaba longa *a long syllable,* & *and* deinde *moreover* duobus dactylis *of two dactyles:* ut *as,* Mecœnas *O noble Mecœnas* edite *descended* atavis Regibus *of ancient or noble Kings (thus Bond)* atavis Regibus, id est, *that is,* antiquis Regibus Atavis, *after* Cooper *and* Rider, *are the great grandfathers grandfathers: but it may be interpreted as* Bond *hath it, by a Metonymy of the subject for the adjunct; for great grandfathers grandfathers are the subject.* Carmen Sapphicum *a Sapphic verse* constat *consists* ex trochæo *of a trochee,* spondæo *a spondee,* dactylo *a dactyle,* & *and* demum *at last* duobus trochæis *of two trochees:* ut *as,* Jam *now* Pater, id est, Jupiter misit *Jupiter hath sent* [*for so heathenish men believed*] satis nivis *snow enough,* atque *and* diræ [subaudi grandinis *understand thou the word* grandinis] *terrible or horrible hail* terris *in our land* [*or countrey.*] Tamen *notwithstanding* in hoc genere carminis *in this kind of verse* Adonicum additur *an Adonick is added* post tres versus *after three verses,* quod *which* constat *consists* ex dactylo & spondæo *of a dactyle and a spondee:* ut *as,* Fusce *O Fuscus,* integer *a man uncorrupt* vitæ *of life* que *and* purus *pure* sceleris *of wickedness,* non eget *needs not* jaculis *the darts* nec arcu *nor the bow* Mauri *of the Moor,* nec *neither* pharetrâ *his quiver* gravidâ *full* venenatis sagittis *of poysoned arrows.* Carmē Phaleucicū *that kind of verse whereof Phaleucius was the first Author,* sive *or* Hendecasyllabum *a verse of eleven syllables* constat *consists* ex spondæo *of a spondee,* dactylo *a dactyle* & *and* tandem *at the last* tribus trochæis *of three trochees:* ut *as,* pavens Mabili *O trembling or fearful Mabilius* [*or Mibil*] quoquo diffugias *whithersoever thou canst fly away,* non poteris latere *thou shalt not be able to lye hid from* nostrum nasum *our face* [*by Synecdoche,*] [*or sight by Metalepsis*] Legitimus versus Iambicus *a lawful Iambick verse*

verse constat *consists* è solis Iambis *of Iambicks alone*: ut *as*, Roma ipsa *Rome her self* ruit *falleth* viribus suis *by her own strength* [*or force.*] Tamen *notwithstanding* in locis imparibus *in places unlike* recipit interdum *it receives sometime* tribrachum, spondæum, dactylum, anapæstum, *the tribrach, spondee, dactyle, anapest*, pro Iambo *instead of the foot Iambus*, atque *and* in paribus (subaudi locis *understand the word* locis) *in like places* tribrachum *it receives or takes a tribrach*, rariùs *it takes more rarely* [*or seldom*] spondæum *a spondee*. Hoc carmen *this verse* deducitur in duo genera *is divided into two kinds*, Dimetrum *a dimeter* [*which consists of four feet,*] & Trimetrum *and a Trimeter*, sive *or* Senarium *a verse consisting of six feet*. Dimetrum *a Dimeter* [*verse*] constat *consists* ex quatuor pedibus *of four feet*: ut *as*, O dulces notæ *O sweet notes* carminum *of songs* quas *which* pulchra *thou thy self being fair* sunt is *poureſt out* ore melleo *with thy bony mouth* (*or sweet mouth*) que *and* succinis lyræ *singest after the harp* (*or to the harp*) (*In verses which are sung to the harp, two simple feet are commonly accounted for one*) Trimetrum *a Trimeter* sive *or* Senarium *a verse consisting of six feet*. Trimetrum *a Trimeter verse* constat senis pedibus *consisteth of six feet*: ut *as*, Qui *they which* damnant *do reprove* (*or find fault with*) nos *us*, sunt *are* maximi histriones *the principal stage-players*.

De quantitate concerning the quantity *primarum syllabarum* of the first syllables.

QUantitas *the quantity* primarum syllabarum *of the first syllables* cognoscitur *is known* octo modis *eight ways* (*or by eight rules*:) Positione *by position*, vocalis ante vocalem *by a vowel before a vowel*, diphthongo *by a diphthong*, derivatione *by derivation*, compositione *by composition*, præpositione *by a preposition*, regula *by rule*, exemplo *by example*, seu *or* authoritate *by authority*.

Vocalis *a vowel* ante duas consonantes *before two* conso-

consonants aut duplicem *or a double consonant* in eadem dictione *in the same word* est *is* ubique longa *every where long* positurâ *by position*, ut *as*, ventus *a wind*, axis *an axel tree*, patrizo *to do like his father*. Quòd si *if so be* [*or, but if*] consonans *a consonant* claudat priorem dictionem *do end the former word*, item *also* sequente *the word following* inchoante *beginning* à consonante *with a consonant*, etiam *also* vocalis præcedens *the vowel going before* erit longa *shall be long* positione *by position*: ut *as*, Major sum *I am greater* quàm *than* cui *whom* fortuna *fortune* possit nocere *can hurt*. Syllabæ *the syllables* jor, sum, quam, & *and* sit, longæ sunt *are long* positione *by position*. At si *but if* prior dictio *the former word* exeat *do end* in vocalem brevem *in a short vowel*, sequente *the word following* incipiente *beginning* à duabus consonantibus *with two consonants*, interdum *sometime* producitur *it is made long*, sed *but* rariùs *more seldom*: ut *as*, Occulta spolia [deportabant *they did bear away*] *secret* [*or unknown*] *spoils* & *and* plures triumphos *many triumphs* de pace *as concerning peace*. Vocalis brevis *a short vowel* ante mutam *before a mute* sequente liquidâ *a liquid following*, redditur communis *is rehearsed* [*or made*] *common*: ut *as*, Patris *of a father*, volucris *a fowl* [*or bird.*] Verò *but* longa *a long vowel* non mutatur *is not changed*: ut *as*, Aratrum *a plough*, simulacrum *an image*.

Vocalis *a vowel* ante alteram *before another* in eadem dictione *in the same word* est ubique brevis *is every where short*: ut *as*, Dĕus *God*, mĕus *mine*, tŭus *thine*, pĭus *godly*. Excipias *you may except* [*or*, excipias *for* fac ut excipias *except*] genitivos casus *the genitive cases in* ius, habentes formam *having their form or* [*declining*] juxta secundam declinationem pronominis *according to the second declension of the pronouns*, ut *as*, unius *of one*, illius *of that*, ubi *where* i *the vowel* i reperitur communis *is found common*, licet *albeit* in alterius *in the word* alterius *of another*, sit semper brevis *it be always short*, in alius *in the word* alius

lius *of another* semper longa *is be always long.* Etiam *also* genitivi & dativi *the genitive and dative cases* quintæ declinationis *of the fifth declension,* sunt excipiendi *are to be excepted* ubi e *where the letter* e inter geminum i *between the double* i sit longa *is made long:* ut *as,* faciēi *of a face,* alioqui *otherwise* non *not,* [*that is, it is not made long;*] ut *as,* rēi *of a thing,* spēi *of hope,* fidēi *of faith.* Etiam *also* si *the syllable* si in fio *in the verb* fio *to be made or done,* est longa *is long,* nisi *except* e & r *the letters* e *and* r sequantūr *do follow* simul *together:* ut *as,* Fierem *I might be made or done,* Fieri *to be made or done.* Sic *so* octo mariti *the eight husbands* fiunt *are made up in number* [*or account,*] *for then they might not be married to any more than eight husbands.* Quid *what* non putes *may you not think* posse fieri *can be done?* Ohe Interjectio *the Interjection* ohe *signifying* ho, ho, *a voice of shunning,* habet *hath* priorem syllabam *the former syllable* ancipitem *doubtful* [*or double, that is, both long and short.*] Vocalis *a vowel* ante alteram *before another* in Græcis dictionibus *in Greek words* subinde *ever now and then* fit longa *is made long:* ut *as,* Pierides *O Muses* dicite *say you* [*or tell you*] Respice Laerten *look back unto* [*or regard*] *Laertes who was the Father of Ulysses.* Et *also* in possessivis *in possessives,* ut *as,* Æneïa nutrix *Æneas his nurse,* Rhodopēius Orphēus *Orpheus of Rhodope* [*a mountain in Thracia.*]

Omnis diphthongus *every diphthong* apud Latinos *among the Latinists* est *is* longa *long:* ut *as,* Aurum *gold,* neuter *neither the one nor the other,* mūsæ *of a song:* nisi *except* vocale sequente *a vowel following* [*or when a vowel followeth;*] ut *as,* Præire *to go before,* præustus *burned in the forepart,* [*or burned at the point,*] præamplus *very large.*

Derivativa *derivatives or words derived of others* sortiuntur *are allotted* [*assigned*] eandem quantitatem *the same quantity* cum primitivis *with their primitives:* ut *as,* ămator *a lover,* ămicus *a friend,* ămabilis

bilis *amiable* [*or to be beloved*] primâ syllabâ *the first syllable* brevi *being short* ab amo *of the verb* amo *to love*. Tamen *notwithstanding* pauca excipiuntur *a few derivatives are excepted* quæ *which* deducta *being derived* à brevibus *of short primitives*, producunt *do make long* primam *the first syllable*. Cujus generis *of which kind* sunt *are*, Vox vōcis *a voice* [*or word*] à vŏco *of the verb* voco *to call*; lex lēgis *a law* à *of* lĕgo *to read*; Rex rēgis *a King* à *of* rĕgo *to rule* [*or govern*;] Sedes *a seat* & *and* Sēdile *a bench* [*or stool*] à *of* Sĕdeo *the verb* sedeo *to sit*; jūmentum *a drawing beast to draw burthens* à juvo *of the verb* jŭvo *to help*; Fōmes *chips* [*or any matter which is easily set on fire*,] & *and* Fōmentum *a plaister to mitigate pain* à *of* fovco *to cherish*; jūcundus *pleasant* à *of* juvo *to help*: jūnior *younger* à *of* jŭvenis *a young man or woman*: mōbilis *to be moved* [*or moveable*] à *of* mŏveo *to move*, hūmanus *gentle* [*or courteous*] ab hŏmo *derived from* homo *a man or woman*: vōmer *a plough share* à *of* vŏmo *to cast up*: pēdor *the stink of the feet* à *of* pĕde *a foot*. Et contrà *and contrariwise* sunt *there are* [subaudi verba *understand the word* verba *words*] quæ deducta *which being derived* à longis *of long primitives* corripiuntur *are made short*, qualia sunt *of which sort are*, Dux dŭcis *a captain* [*or leader*] à *of* dūco *to lead*, dĭcax *a jester* [*or scoffer*] maledĭcus *one that useth railing*, & *also* multa *many words* id genus *of that kind* [*or sort*] à *of* dico *to say* [*or speak*] Fĭdes *faith*, à *of* fio *to be made or done*: ărena *sand*, ărista *the beard of a corn ear*, ab ārreo *derived from* [*or of*] areo *to be dry*; posŭi *I have put* [*or set*] à *of* pōno *to put*: genui *I have begotten* à *of* gigno *to beget*: frăgor *the noise made with the fall of any thing* & *and* frăgilis *brittle* [*or frail*] à *of* frango *the verb* frango *to break*: nōto *to note*: cognōtus *to mark* à *of* nōtus *to be known*: nāto *to shoot out under the earth* à *of* nātus *to be grown or sprung up*, disertus *eloquent* à *of* disĕro *to dispute*, sŏpor *a*

dead [*or sound*] *sleep* à *of* Sōpiō *to bring asleep.* Et *also* nonnulla alia *some others* ex utroque genere *of both kind* quæ *which* relinquuntur *are left* observanda *to be observed* studiosis *of the studious* inter legendum *while they are reading.*

Composita *compound words* sequuntur *do follow* quantitatem *the quantity* simplicium *of their simple words*: ut *as*, pŏtens *mighty*, impŏtens *impotent*, *or weak*, sŏlor *to delight*, consŏlor *to comfort*; lĕgo, is *to read*, perlĕgo *to read thorow*; lĕgo, as, *to send as an Ambassador*, allĕgo *to accuse by messengers.* Pamen *notwithstanding*, hæc brevia *these short words*, enata *being derived* à longis *of long words* excipiuntur *are excepted*: ut *as*, Inuūba *unmarried*, prōnūba *a bride maid*, à nūbo *derived of* nubo *to be married*: dejĕro *to swear with a great oath*, pejĕro *to forswear* à *of* jūro *to swear.* Ex præpositionibus *of the prepositions* hæ *these* ubique producuntur *are every where made long*: A, de, præ, se, e nisi *except* vocali sequenti *a vowel following* [*or when a vowel doth follow*:] ut *as*, unda *the water* dehiscens *dividing it self with its* [*or his*] *own proper motion*, Sudibusve præustis *or that kind of countrey spears, being burned at the end.* Quoque *also* pro *this preposition* pro est *is* longa *long*, præterquam *saving only* in istis *in these*: Prŏcella *a great storm* [*or tempest on the sea.*] prŏtervus *saucy, froward*, prŏsugus *a fugitive, or a wanderer*, prŏnepos *a nephew's son*, prŏpago *a linage* [*or stock*] pro *for* stirpe *a descent of the stock*, prŏfanus *wicked* [*or unholy*,] prŏfiteor *to profess*, prŏfundus *deep, high*, prŏficiscor *to proceed*, prŏsari *to prophesie*, prŏpero *to make haste*, prŏfugio *to fly fast away*, prŏfecto *the thing proceeding* [*or on departed*] [*but with* ŏ *grave it signifieth truly*] procurro *to run before*, profundo *to pour out largely*, propulso *to drive away* [*a far off*,] *or to drive forth*] propulso *to drive away*, propago, as, *to cause to spread abroad*, habent *have* priorem syllabam *the first syllable* ancipitem *doubtful.*

Prō, he-

Prophēta a *Prophet* & *and* prōpino *to drink to* ſunt *are* Græca *Greek words* [ſubaudi *understand* tibi ſcripta *the words* ſcripta *written*] per o parvum *with little* o [*which they call* ὀμικρὸν] & *and* proinde *therefore* habent *they have* primam *the firſt ſyllable* brevem *ſhort*. Etiam *alſo* in *the ſyllable* di producitur *is made long*, niſi except in dirimo *in the word* dirimo *to break off* & *and* diſertus *eloquent*. Reliquæ prepoſitiones *the reſt of the prepoſitions* corripiuntur *are made ſhort* [*if poſitio poſition* ſimul *do ſuffer*. Cujusmodi *ſuch of which ſort* ſunt *are* ad *to*, ob *for*, ab *from*, ſub *under* &c. *ſic* *are compoſitives*, &c. *and ſo forth*.

Omne præteritum *every preterperfect tenſe* in ſi diſſyllabum *of two ſyllables* habet *hath* priorem *the former ſyllable* longam *long*: ut *as*, legi *I have read*, audivi *I have heard*, vidi *I have ſeen*. Tamen *notwithſtanding* cecidi *I have cleaved* a *of* cædo *to cleave*, bibi *I have drank*, dedi *I have given*, ſteti *I have ſtood*, ni *I have been or ſuffered*.

Quædam *certain words* duo *two* habent *have* primam *the firſt ſyl-*

labic præteriti *of the preterperfect tenſe* itidem *in like manner* habent *have* primam *the firſt ſyllable* brevem *ſhort*: ut *as*, pependi *I have weighed*, tetendi *I have ſtretched*, totondi *I have ſhaved*, momordi *I have bitten*, pepedi *I brake wind backward*, tutudi *I have knocked*, fefelli *I have deceived*, tetigi *I have touched*, pupugi *I have pricked*, didici *I have learned*, cecidi *I have fallen* a *of* cado *to fall*, cecidi *I have beaten* [*or cut*] a *of* cædo *to beat or cut*. Quum & *moreover* ſupinum diſſyllabum *a ſupine of two ſyllables* quoque *likewiſe* producit priorem *maketh the former ſyllable long*: ut *as*, motum *to move*, latum *to bear or ſuffer*, lotum *to waſh*, cretum *to perceive*. Excipe *except thou* quitum *to may or can*, itum *to go* [*or ſmell*], ditum *to ſell*, rutum *to ruſh*, ratum *to ſuppoſe*, datum *to give*, ratum *to ſow*. Et *alſo* cretum a *of* cieo, es, *to trouble of the ſecond conjugation*. [Item *for as touching* citum *to trouble*, cio cis *of* cio cis *quarto of the fourth conjugation*, habet *it hath* priorem *the former ſyllable* longam *long*.

Verò *also* quantitas *the quantity* quarum syllabarum *of what syllables* non cadit *doth not happen* [*or come*] sub prædictas rationes *under the aforesaid rules* petenda est *it is to be sought* [*or fetched*] à usu *from the use*, exemplo *the example* atque *and* authoritate *authority* poetarum *of Poets*, certissima regula *being the most certain rule* omnium *of all*. Ergò *therefore* discant pueri *let boys learn* observare *to observe* [*or mark diligently*] communes quantitates *the common quantities* primarum syllabarum *of the first syllables* ex Poetis *of Poets*: Cujus sortis *of what manner or sort* sunt *are*, Britannus *a man of Britain*, Bithynus *a man of Bithynia*, Cacus *a gyants name*, Corsyra *the name of an Island* [*or Isle*], Crathys *the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calabar*, Pachinus *a mountain in Sicily*, Palatium *a Princes or Emperor's court or palace*, Pelion *a hill in Thessaly*, Creticus *he that judgeth mens writings*, Curetes *[illegible]*, Diana *Jupiter's daughter* [*an heathenish goddess*] Fidenæ *a Town of the Sabines in Italy*, Gradivus *the name of Mars*, hinnulus *a little mule*, Pyrene *the name of a fountain*, rubigo *rust*, Rutilius *the name of divers Romans*, Hymen *a song sung at a wedding*, Italus *a man of Italy*, liquor *moisture* [*or liquor*,] liquidus *moist*, Lycas *ingendered of a wolf and a dog*, Orion *Neptune's son*, rudo *to bray like an ass*, Sychæus *Dido's Husband*, Sicanius *a man of Sicily*, & similia *and the like words*.

MEdiæ syllabæ *middle syllables* possunt cognosci *may be known* partim *partly* eadem ratione *by the same way* [*or means*] quâ *by which* primæ *the first syllables may be known*.] etiam *also* partim *partly* ex incrementis *from or by the increases, or increasing*] genitivi *of the genitive case*, atque *and* analogiâ *from the proportion* conjugationis *of the conjugation*. Arbitramur dictum *we think* [*or judge*] *it to have been spoken* abunde *abundantly* suprâ *before* in generibus nominum *in the genders of nouns* de incrementis *concerning the increasings* genitivi *of the genitive case* nominum polysyllabarum *of nouns of many syllables*, unde *from whence* licebit

cebit *it shall be lawful* petere *to seek* [*or seek direction*] si quid hæsitaveris *if you shall doubt any thing* de hac re *concerning this matter*. Frequens lectio *the often reading* & *and* observatio *the diligent observation* optimorum poëtarum *of the best Poets* facile suppeditabunt *will easily furnish us* with cetera *the residue*. Pueri didicerunt *boys have learned* analogiam conjugationis *the proportion of the conjugation* ex imbibitis rudimentis *from the first principles* [*or instruction*] *conceived* [*or understood*] nempe *that is to wit*, a *the letter* a, indicem *a sign* [*or token*] primæ conjugationis *of the first conjugation* esse *to be* longam *long* naturâ *by nature*, præterquam in do *saving only in the verb* do *to give* & *and* ejus compositis *in the compounds of that verb* [*or to the compounds*,] quando *when* sunt *they are* hujus conjugationis *of this conjugation*: ut *as*, Dămus *we give*, circundămus *we compass about*; dăbis *thou shalt give*, circundăbis *thou shalt compass about*; dăre *to give*, circundăre *to compass about*. Præterea *furthermore*, animadvertant *let them mark diligently* syllabas rimus & ritis *the syllables* rimus *and* ritis ubique habendas *every where to be taken* [*or accounted*] pro brevibus *for short* in præterito perfecto *in the preterperfect tense* modi subjunctivi *of the subjunctive mood*, autem *but* debere *that they ought* esse *to be* long s *long* in futuro *in the future tense* in prosâ oratione *in prose* [*or that which is not meter*,] verò *but* reperiri indifferenter *that they are to be found indifferent* in carmine *in verse*, quemadmodum *even as* Aldus *the Grammarian* contendit *affirms*, [*or proves*,] ut *as*, præterito *in the preterperfect tense* amaverimus *when we have loved*, amaveritis *when ye have loved*: futuro *in the future tense*, amaverimus *when we shall or will love*, amaveritis *when ye shall or will love*. Et *also* est *there is a time* ubi *when* mediæ syllabæ *the middle syllables* variant *do vary* apud poëtas *among Poets*: ut *as*, in his *in these* quæ *which* subjunximus *we have set under*: connubium *wedlock*, ficedula *a gnat snapper*, Malea *a promontory by Licouia*, Pharsalia *a country of Thessaly*,

Batavus *a man of Holland*, Sydonius *a man of Sydon*, & *and* similia *the like words*.

Latina adjectiva *Latin adjectives* in inus *ending in* inus, producunt penultimam *do make long the last syllable saving one*: ut *as*, clandestinus *secret*; mediastĭnus *a slave*, parietinus *of a decayed wall*, matutinus *belonging to the morning*, vespertinus *belonging to the evening*, repentinus *sudden*. Præter *except* hæc sequentia *these adjectives following*, diutinus *long continuing*, crastinus *appertaining to to morrow*, pristinus *ancient*, perendinus *belonging to the next day after to morrow* [*or of the third day after*] hornotinus *of a year old* serotinus *that is in the evening*, oleaginus *of an olive tree*, faginus *of a beech tree*, cedrinus *of a cedar tree*, carbasinus *of fine linnen*. Et *and* reliqua materialia *the residue of the nouns signifying matter*, sive *or* in inus *words ending in* inus, formata *formed* a nominibus metallorum *of the names of metals*, qualia sunt *of what sort are* permulta *very many* deducta *derived* a Græcis vocibus in ĭnos *of Greek words in* ĭnos; ut *as*, Crystallinus *of Crystal*, myrrhinos *of Myrrhe*, hyacinthinus *of a jacinth stone*, adamantinus *of an adamantine*, &c. *and so forth*. Usus *use* & *and* observatio *diligent marking* poetarum *of the Poets* fœlicius docebit *will more happily teach* cætera *the other words* [*or the rest*] quam *than* ullæ regulæ *any rules* Grammaticorum *of Grammarians*, quæ *which* solent *they are wont* tradere *to teach* de quantitate *concerning the quantity* mediarum syllabarum *of middle syllables*, aut *either* sine ullo modo *without any measure* aut fine *or end*. Quare *wherefore* illis prætermissis *those being passed over*, jam accingamus *let us now prepare our selves* ad aperiendas quantitates *to open* [*or declare*] *the quantities* ultimarum syllabarum *of the last syllables*.

QUanquam *although* ultimæ syllabæ *the last syllables* aut *either* æquant *do march*, aut etiam superant *or do moreover exceed* numerum ipsum *the very number* literarum *of letters*, tamen *notwithstanding* non pigebit *it shall not irk us* etiam *also* per-

percurrere illas *to run them over* ordine *in order*. Primum *first of all* a finita *words ending* in a producuntur *are made long*: ut *as*, Amā *love thou*, contrà *against*, erga *towards*. Excipias *thou mayst except* putā *that is to say*, iŭā *so*, quiă *because*. Item *also* nominativos *the nominative cases* in a *ending in* a, cujuscunque generis *of whatsoever gender*, numeri *number*, an *or* declinationis *declension* fuerint *they shall be*, præter vocativos *except the vocative cases* in a *ending in* a, à Græcis *of the Greek nouns* in as *ending in as*: ut *as*, ô Æneā *O Æneas*, ô Thomā *O Thomas*; & *also* ablativum *the ablative case* primæ declinationis *of the first declension*: ut *as*, ab hac musā *from this song*. Numeralia *words of number* in ginta *ending in* ginta, habent *have* finalem *the syllable at the end* communem *common*, [*that is to say, both long and short,*] sed *but* frequentiùs *more often* longam *long*: ut *as*, triginta *thirty*, quadraginta *forty*. Desinentia *words ending* in b, d, t, brevia sunt *are short*: ut *as*, ab *from*, ad *to*, caput *an head*. Desinentia in c *words ending in the letter* c producuntur *are made long*: ut *as*, ac *and*, sic *so*, & *and* adverbium hic *the adverb* hic *here*. Sed *but* tria in c *three words ending in* c semper contrahuntur *are always contracted*, ut *as*, lac *milk*, nec *neither*, donec *until*. Duo *two words* sunt communia *are common*, fac *do thou*, & *and* pronomen hic *the pronoun* hic *signifying this, or that*; & *and* neutrum hoc *the neuter* hoc *this, or that*, modo *so that* non ut *it be not* ablativi casus *of the ablative case*. E finita *words ending in* e brevia sunt *are short*: ut *as* marè *the sea* penè *almost*, legè *read thou*. Omnes voces *all words* quintæ inflectionis *of the fifth declension* in e *ending in* e sunt excipiendæ *are to be excepted*, ut *as*, die *in the day*, fidē *the ablative case of* fides *faith*, unà *together* cum adverbiis *with the adverbs* enatis inde *sprung from thence* [*or derived of them*], ut *as*, hodie *to day*, quotidie *daily*, pridie *the day before*, postridie *the day after*, quare *for what cause* [*or wherefore*,] qua de re *wherefore*, ea re *for that cause* [*or therefore*,] & *and* siqua sunt similia *if there be any like*

them. Et item and also secundæ personæ singularis the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperative mood, activorum of verbi active: ut as, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, manē tarry thou, cavē take thou heed. Etiam also monosyllaba in e words of one syllable in e producuntur are made long: ut as, mē me, tē thee, cē a syllable added to words [as hicce præter except quĕ and or both, nĕ whether, vĕ or [either] conjunctiones encliticas the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea and that more [or moreover] quoque also adverbia adverbs in e ending in e, deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives habent have e the lesser e longum long: ut as, pulchrè goodly [beautifully] doctè learnedly, valdè pro for validè mightily. Quibus unto which ferinè & and ferè the adverbs, fermè and ferè signifying almost accedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding benè well, & and malè ill omnino corripiuntur are made short alway [or altogether.] Postremò last of all [finally] quæ words which scribuntur are written per n with the Greek letter n à Græcis of the Greeks producuntur are made long naturâ by nature cujuscunque casus of whatsoever case, generis gender aut or numeri number fuerint they shall be: ut as, Lethē a river of Hell [feigned by the poets causing forgetfulness] Anchisē the father of Æneas, cetē pl. num. n. g. cetē immania great whales. Tempē a fair field in Thessaly. Finita words ending in ō longa sunt are long: ut as, Domini of a Lord, magistri of a Master amarī to be loved, docerī to be taught. Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to himself [or themselves] ubi where or when, ibi there, quæ which sunt are communia common. Verò but nisi except & and quasi as it were corripiuntur are made short: cujus sortis of which sort [or manner] etiam also sunt are dativi & vocativi the dative and vocative cases Græcorum of the Greeks quorum genitivus singularis whose genitive case singular exit in os endeth in os brevi being short: ut as, huic Palladi to Minerva [the feigned goddess of wisdom] Phillidi to Phillis [Licurgus daughter]

Mi-

Minoidi *to Minois* [*the daughter of Minos King of Crete*:] vocativo *in the vocative case* ô Amarilli *O Amarilli*, ô Alexi *O Alexis*, ô Daphni *O Daphnis*. I finita *words ending in* I, corripiuntur *are made short*, ut *as*, animăl *a living creature* [*that hath life and sense.*] Hannibăl *a Carthaginian Captain*, mĕl *honey*, pugil *a champion*, săl *salt*, consŭl *a consul*. Præter nil *except the word* nil contractum *a contracted word* à *of* nihil *signifying nothing* & *and* sōl *the sun*. Et *also* Hebræa quædam *certain Hebrew words* in *d ending in* d: ut *as*, Michaël *a name of Christ, signifying, Who like God?*] [*when men are so named, there is another meaning of the word,*] Gabriēl *the name of an Angel*, Raphaël *the name of an Angel*, Daniēl *the name of a Prophet*. N finita *words ending in* n producuntur *are made long*: ut *as*, Pæān *one name of Apollo*, Hymēn *the feigned God of marriage*, quin *but* [*or but that*] Xenophōn *the name of a man so called*, nōn *no* [*or not*] dæmon *a devil*. Excipe *except* thou forsăn *peradventure* forsĭtăn *peradventure*, ăn *whether*, tamĕn *notwithstanding*, attamĕn *but yet* [*or notwithstanding,*] veruntamĕn *nevertheless*. Et *also in the preposition* in corripitur *is made short* cum compositis *with his compounds*: ut *as*, exĭn *from thenceforth or afterward* subĭn *ever now and then*, deĭn *afterward*, proĭn *therefore*. Et *also* illæ voces *these words* accedunt his *are added to these* quæ *which* castrantur *are cut short* per apocopen *by the figure Apocope*; ut *as*, men' *what me?* videŝ *dost thou not see?* audĭn *dost thou not hear?* nemon' *is there no body?* Item *also* nomina in en *nouns ending in* en, quorum genitivus *whose genitive case* habet inis correptum *hath* inis *made short*: ut *as*, carmĕn *a verse* [*or song*] crimĕn *a fault*, pectĕn *a comb*, tibicĕn *a player on the flute*, *make* ĭnis *in the genitive case*. Etiam *also* Græca *Greek words* in on *ending in* on per o parvum *written with little* o. cujuscunque casus fuerint *of whatsoever case they shall be*: ut *as*. Ilĭon *one name of the city Troy*, Pelĭon *an hill in Thessaly*, nominativo *in the nominative case*: Caucasŏn *the name of a mountain*.

Pylŏn

Pylŏn *the name of a town where Nestor was born*, accusativo *in the accusative case*. Etiam *also* quædam *some nouns in* in *ending in* in, ut *as*, Alexin *Alexis*, [*the name of divers men.*] In yn *ending in* yn, ut *as*, Ityn *Itys* [*the son of Tereus and Progne.*] Quoque *also* in an *words ending in* an, à nominativis in a *of the nominative case ending in* a; ut *as*, nominativo *in the nominative cases*, Iphigenia *Agamemnon's daughter*, Ægina *the daughter of Æsopus a certain King*, Accusativo *in the accusative case*, Iphigeniān, Æginān. Nam in an *and as concerning words ending in* an [*Holyoke so construeth the word* nam] à nominativis in as *of the nominative cases ending in* as, producuntur *are made long*; ut *as*, nominativo *in the nominative case* Æneas *a noble man of Troy*, Marsyas *the name of a famous Historiographer*. Accusativo *in the accusative case*, Æneān, Marsyān. O finita *words ending in* o, communia sunt *are common*: ut *as*. amo *to love*, virgo *a virgin*, porrò *moreover*, docendo *in teaching*, legendo *in reading*, eundo *in going*, & *and* alia voces *other voices* gerundii in do *of gerunds in* do [*or other words being gerunds in* do] [*but yet remember that adjectives like gerunds are only made long.*] Præter *except* obliquos in o *the oblique cases ending in* o, qui *which* semper producuntur *are always made long*: ut *as*, huic Dominō *to this Lord*, [subaudi huic *understand this word* huic] servō *to this servant*. Ab hoc Templō *from this Temple*, [subaudi ab hoc *understand these words* ab hoc] damnō *from this loss*. Et *also* adverbia *adverbs* derivata *derived* ab adjectivis *of adjectives*: ut *as*, tantō *by so much*, quantō *by how much*, liquidō *clearly*, falsō *falsly*, primō *first and foremost*, manifestō *plainly or clearly*, &c. Præter *except* sedulò *diligently*, mutuò *mutually*, crebrò *frequently* [*or often*] serò *late in the evening*, quæ *which* communia sunt *are common*. Cæterum *but yet* modò *now of late*, & *and* quomodò *how* corripiuntur *are made short* semper *always*. Quoque *also* citò *quickly*, ut & *as also*, ambo *both*, duo *two*, ego *I*, atque *also* homo

a man

a man or woman, vix leguntur producta are scarcely read [made] long. Tamen yet monosyllaba in o words of one syllable in o producuntur are made long: ut as, dō to give, stō to stand, ut& as also ergō pro causa for a cause. Item also Græca Greek words per o written with great O subaudi producuntur are made long cujuscunque casūs of whatsoever case fuerint they shall be: ut as, hæc Sapphō this Sappho [a famous Poetress] hæc Dido this Dido [the daughter of Belus King of Tyre:] hujus Androgeō of this Androgeus [the son of Minos King of Crete] hujus Apollō of this Apollos [the name of a man:] hunc Athō this Athos [a wonderful high hill in Thracia] hunc Apollō this Apollo [for Apollona, as Despauter writes of Ἀπόλλων, as also Camden in his Greek Grammar] the name of the feigned heathenish god of wisdom.] R finita words ending in r corripiuntur are made short: ut as, Cæsăr the surnames of the Julians in Rome, torculăr a wine press, păr by, vĭr a man, uxŏr a wife, turtŭr a bird called a Turtle. Cor the heart semel legitur is once read productum made long apud Ovidium by Ovid: ut as, Moum molle cōr my soft heart violabile est is to be broken or hurt levibus telis with light darts, or slender weapons. Etiam also subaudi hæc verba understand these words producuntur are made long. Lăr a god of the houshold, city, or field, [as heathen people believed] Nar a river running into Tybur, ver the spring, fūr a thief, cur wherefore. Quoque also păr equal or long cum compositis with his compounds: ut as, compar equal, impar unequal, dispar unlike. Græca quædam certain Greek words in er ending in er, quæ illis that among them desinunt in ης, do end in ης, ut as for example. Aēr the air crater a great cup [or goblet] character a mark, sign, seal or print of a thing, æthēr the firmament or skie, soter a saviour. Præter except patĕr a father, & and matĕr a mother, quæ which apud Latinos among the Latinists [or Latin Authors,] habent ultimam have the last syllable brevem short. S finita words ending in the letter s habent have pares terminationes

tiones *the like terminations* [*or endings*] cum numero vocalium *with the number of the words*, nempe *that is to wit*, As, es, is, os, us. Primò *first and formost*, As finita *words ending in* as producuntur *are made long*: ut *as*, amās *thou lovest*, musās *songs*, majestās *majesty*, [*or honourable dignity*,] bonitās *goodness*. Præter *except* Græca *Greek words* quorum *of which* genitivus singularis *the genitive case singular* [*or whose genitive case singular*] exit in dos *doth end in* dos: ut *as*, Archās *the son of Jupiter*, Pallās *Minerva* [*the goddess of wisdom*;] genitivo *in the genitive case* Archados, Pallados. Et *also* præter *except* accusativos plurales *the accusative cases plural* nominum crescentium *of nouns encreasing*: ut *as*, Heros *a noble man* Heroōs *in the genitive case*. Phillis *King Licurgus his daughter*, Phillidos *in the genitive case*. Accusativo plurali *in the accusative case plural*, Heroās, Phillidas. Es finita *words ending in* es longa sunt *are long*: ut *as*, Anchisēs *Æneas's father*, sedēs *thou sittest*, dotes *thou teachest*, patrēs *fathers*. Nomina in es *nouns ending in* es, tertiæ inflectionis *being of the third declension* excipiuntur *are excepted*, quæ corripiuntur *which do make short* penultimam *the last syllable saving one* genitivi crescentis *of the genitive case encreasing*: ut *as*, mīlēs *a soldier*, segēs *standing corn*, dīvēs *rich*: Sed *but* ariēs *the ram*, abiēs *a fir-tree*, pariēs *the wall of an house*, Cerēs *the feigned goddess of corn*: & *also* pes *a foot*, una *together* cum compositis *with the compounds of it*: ut *as*, præpēs *light in flying* [*or swift*,] bipēs *having two feet*, tripēs *having three feet*, quadrupēs *having four feet*, [*or four footed*,] sunt longa *are long*. Quoque *also* es *the verb* es à sum *coming of the verb* sum *to be* corripitur *is made short*, una *together* cum compositis *with his compounds*: ut *as*, potēs *thou canst* [*or art able*,] adēs *thou art present*, prodēs *thou profitest* [*or art profitable*] obēs *thou hindrest* [*or burtest*.] Quibus *to which words* penēs *in the power* potest *may* adjungi *be adjoyned* [*or annexed*,] una *together* cum neutris *with words of the neuter*

neuter gender, ac *and* nominativis pluralibus *the nominative cases plural* Græcorum *of the Greeks*: ut *as*, Hippomanes *a venomous humor coming from a mare*, cacoethĕs *an evil custom*. Cyclopĕs *gyants with one eye*. Maiades *fairies haunting rivers and fountains*. Is finita *words ending in* is brevia sunt *are short*: ut *as*, Parĭs *Priamus* [*King of Troy*] *his son*, panĭs *bread*, tristĭs *sad*, hilarĭs *merry*. Excipe *except* obliquos plurales *the oblique cases plural* in is *ending in* is, qui *which* producuntur *are made long*: ut *as*, Musīs *the dative or ablative case plural of* musa *a song* [*or of* Musæ *the Muses*] [*which were feigned goddesses of learning*.] mensis *the dative or ablative plural of* mensa *a table*. dominis *the dative or ablative plural of* dominus *a Lord*, templis *the dative or ablative plural of* templum *a Church*. Item *also* queis pro *for* quibus *the dative or ablative of* qui *which* cum producentibus *with words making long* penultimam *the last syllable saving one* genitivi crescentis *of the genitive case increasing*, ut *as*, Samnis *a Samnite*, Salamis *an Isle by Athens*, genitivo *in the genitive case* Samnitis, Salamīnis. Adde huc *add* [*hither, or to this place*] quæ *words which* desinunt *do end* in diphthongum eis *in the diphthong* eis, sive Græca *whether they be Greek words* sive Latina *or Latin*, cujuscunque numeri *of whatsoever number* aut casûs *or case* fuerint *they shall be*: ut *as*, Simoeis *a river in Troy*. Pyroeis *one of the horses of the sun*, parteis *put for* partes *the parts*, omneis *put for* omnes *all*. Et item *and also* omnia monosyllaba *all words of one syllable*: ut *as*, vis *strength, power or force*, lis *strife, or contention*, præter nominativos *except these nominative cases* ĭs, *signifying he* & *and* quĭs *who* & *also* bĭs *twice* apud Ovidium *in Ovid*. Secundæ personæ singulares *the second persons singular* verborum insis *of verbs ending in* is accedunt istis *are added to these*, quorum secundæ personæ plurales *whose second persons plural* desinunt in itis *do end in* itis, penultimâ *the last syllable saving one* producta *being made long*, una *together* cum futuris *with the future tenses* subjunctivi

subjunctivi in ris *of the subjunctive mood in* ris: ut *as*, audis *thou hearest*, velis *thou mayst or canst be willing*, dederis *thou shalt or wilt give*, pluraliter *plurally* [*or to the plural number*] audîtis *ye hear*, velîtis *ye may or can be willing*, dederîtis *which ye shall or will give*. Os finita *words ending in* os producuntur *are made long*: ut *as*, honōs *honour*, nepōs *a nephew*, dominōs *Lords*, servōs *servants*. Præter *except* compōs *be that hath ability or power in something*, impōs *that is unable* [*not having power*] & *and* os ossis *a bone*, ut *also*, Græca *Greek words* per o parvum *written with little* o, ut *as*, Delōs *an Isle in the Ægean sea, where Apollo and Diana were born*, Chaōs *a confused heap of all things whereof Poets conceived all things to have come in the beginning*, Palladōs *the genitive case of* Pallas *Minerva*, Phyllidōs *the genitive case of* Phyllis *King Licurgus's daughter*. Us finita *words ending in* us corripiuntur *are made short*: ut *as*, famulŭs *an household man servant*, regiŭs *royal*, tempŭs *time*, amamŭs *we love*. Producentia *words making long* penultimam *the last syllable saving one* genitivi crescentis *of the genitive case encreasing* excipiuntur *are excepted*: ut *as*, salūs *a saluting* [*or health*] tellūs *the earth* [*or ground*] genitivo *in the genitive case* salûtis, tellûris. Etiam *also* omnes voces *all words* quartæ inflectionis *of the fourth declension* in us *ending in* us, sunt longæ *are long*, præter *except* nominativum & vocativum singulares *the nominative and the vocative case singular*: ut *as*, hujus manûs *of this hand*, hæ manus *these hands*, ô manus *O hands*. Etiam *also* Monosyllaba *words of one syllable* accedunt his *are added to these*: ut *as*, Crūs *the leg* [*from the knee to the ankle*,] thūs *frankincense*, mūs *a mouse*, sūs *a sow*, &c. *and so forth*. Et item *and also* Græca *Greek words* per diphthongum ους *with the diphthong* ous, cujuscunque casus fuerint *of whatsoever case they shall be*, ut *as*, hic Panthūs *this Panther* [*a Trojan, the son of Otreus*,] Melampūs *a famous soothsayer*. Hujus Sapphus *of this Sappho* [*a great Poetress*.]

reſs.] Cliūs *the genitive caſe* of Clio *being the name of one of the Muſes.* Atque *and* nomen IESUS *the name* JESUS venerandum *that is worthy to be reverenced, [or ought, or is to be reverenced,]* piis cunctis *of all godly [or religious] perſons* Poſtremò *laſt of all* omnia u finita *all words ending in* u, producuntur *are made long:* ut *as,* manū *the ablative caſe of* manus *an hand,* genū *a knee,* amatū *to be loved,* diū *a long time, [of long time or continuance.]*

Finis Grammatices the end of the Grammar.